

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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There follows a report on the Order of Battle of the 2 Border Guard Battalion.

1. Commander of the 4 Border Guard Regiment: Lt. Colonel Tudor.
Political Commissar of the 4 Border Guard Regiment: Lt. Graur, an old-time officer.
2. The regiment is composed of 4 battalions. Two are located at Jimbolia, one at Deta.
3. Border Guard Battalion No. 2 at Jimbolia
Commander: Captain Gheorghe Munteanu.
Political Commissar: Pop (fnu)..
Organization of Battalion No. 2:
Border Guard Platoon No. 9 at Lunga.
A border guard platoon at Comlosul Mare
A border guard platoon at Comlosul Mare (mounted - for forays)
A border guard platoon at Comlosul Mic.
A border guard platoon at Jimbolia (village)
A border guard platoon at Jimbolia (field location)
A border guard platoon camped not far from the village of Jimbolia.

On the left of Platoon No. 9 in Lunga there were two other border guard platoons;
one at Teremia Mare and one at Teremia Mica.

4. Border Guard Platoon No. 9 at Lunga
Commander: Sub-Lieutenant Constantin Modiga, graduate of MAI Officers School
at Oradea, recently arrived at the platoon.
Political Commissar: Lt. Victor Petrescu.
Complement of the Platoon: 60 soldiers
Armament: Approximately 40 ZB rifles and 10 automatic ZB rifles (not all were
in good condition). 2 Mauser machine guns, 24 automatic pistols of PPS type, 12
flare pistols.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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know the amount of ammunition of various kinds. The platoon has three dogs. Two were well trained to fight fugitives.

5. Security in the sector of Border Guard Platoon No. 9
The sector guarded by the platoon is approximately 5 km. In the sector there were 4 observation towers, Numbers 1 to 4. During the daytime squads of three soldiers each were on duty in the observation towers. In places where observation could not be made from the towers, mobile patrols were sent out. The border guards worked in two shifts: the first shift from sunrise (approximately 0500) until 1200 hours; the second shift from 1200 until nightfall. During the night, guard was carried out by observers and patrols which took over patrolling at nightfall. The night squads were composed of three soldiers. The total number of patrol and observation posts was seven. Two of them had dogs. They covered the territory up to a distance of 1 km from the frontier.
6. The patrols were arranged along the line of the observation towers, and the observation posts were set up in sheltered places, where fugitives could take cover - at distances of 200 to 500 meters from the frontier.
7. The locations of the observation posts as well as the routes covered by the patrols were subject to change. They were determined each time by the commander of the platoon. The patrol was composed of three soldiers who had a pre-determined territory to cover and the observation post was stationary. The patrol had some specific points where it carried out observations. Their duties started between 1900 and 2000 hours, according to the weather. The second shift started between 0 hours and 0100 and lasted until morning when the post returned to the observation towers.
8. According to the regulations each patrol and each observation post had to be provided with the following arms: 2 automatic pistols, 1 rifle (in actuality, the squad usually had 1 automatic pistol and 2 rifles). They also had a pistol for shooting luminous flares. The pistols were provided with two white flares, two red flares, and one green flare. The white flare was used to illuminate the terrain, the red and green ones to signal in case of danger.
9. Obstacles in sector: There is a barbed wire fence along the entire sector. There were several rows of barbed wire fence, 1.5 meters high. The barbed wire fence is located at a distance of two meters from the frontier. At the base of the fence, the barbed wire is of a spiral type (the Brunova spiral).
10. At a distance of approximately 5 meters from the barbed wire fence there is a mine field of 4 to 5 meters wide. The mined portions do not cover the entire field. The mines are placed in locations where it is suspected persons may try to cross the frontier: roads, hidden places, railroad embankments. The mines are made of wood (sic) and they are connected with each other by wire, thus capable of being set off by either weight or traction. The connecting wires are hidden in the grass. Near the barbed wire fences the ground is more densely mined. In the sector of the 9 Platoon there are eight mine fields. Some of them are located approximately 12 meters from the frontier and each field is approximately 10 meters in length.
11. During the night, in some places, at a distance of about 500 meters from the frontier there are automatic flare projectors which point towards the barbed wire fences. Such machines are also installed in any other place where refugees may attempt safe passage across the frontier. There are about eight of the flare projectors in the sector of the platoon. They are installed in places where there are neither patrols nor observation squads - they complement the work of the patrols and squads. The flare projectors are of all sizes. They are installed in the ground in the evening by the patrols and squads. Their locations are determined by the commander of the platoon.

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12. At each observation tower ditches for sheltering machine guns are dug. At approximately 1 km from the frontier, the platoon's line is constructed. It consists of trenches, shelters for machine guns, men and ammunition. The fortifications of Platoon No. 9 are located 1 km from the frontier and 1 km on the right side of the village of Lunga, not far from the canal and from the railroad line, both of which extend into Yugoslavia in the direction of the village of Navoko. The fortifications cover a length of 150 m and a width of 100 m.

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